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visual analogues, conclude the topics treated. Most of these papers are transformed and edited from the earlier publications of the writer.

*The Special Physics of Segmentation* as shown by Synthesis, from the standpoint of universally valid dynamic principles, of all the artificial parthenogenetic methods, by E. G. SPAULDING. Reprinted from the *Biological Bulletin*, Vol. VI, No. 3, February, 1904. pp. 97-122.

*Einführung in die Experimentelle Entwicklungsgeschichte*, von OTTO MAAS. J. F. Bergmann, Wiesbaden, 1903. pp. 203.

Every student of these subjects will heartily welcome an attempt to bring together in order all the various efforts to control development of the early stages of life by the application of chemical, physical, thermal and other methods. The larger part of the work is devoted to the specific, internal factors of development, and the book is copiously illustrated.

*Über die Bedeutung des Darwin'schen Selectionsprincipis*, von DR. LUDWIG PLATE. 2d ed. W. Englemann, Leipzig, 1903. pp. 247.

The writer first discusses objections to Darwinism that he believes unessential or passé. He then passes, after this introduction, to the essential and genuine objections which he finds to be very many, and finally attempts to sum up the factors of development as they must be apportioned between Darwin, Lamarck, Weismann, Roux, Wallace and others.

*The Prevailing Conception of Degeneracy and Degenerate*, with a plea for introducing the supplementary terms, deviation and deviate, by G. L. WALTON. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol. CL, No. 3, pp. 61-63. Jan. 21, 1904.

Walton objects even to the term superior degenerate because it has been associated with rather extreme types of decadence. Many stigmata which he would include under the term deviate, like, for instance, flecks on the iris, different shade of the two eyes, are too slight to be called degenerate.

While there is much to be said in favor of the word deviate neither it nor perhaps any other that can be suggested is sufficient to designate the very many forms of human aberration. For instance, precocity and retardation do not involve deviation from the line of normal development but only acceleration or slowness of progress on it. This the term deviate does not exactly express. Neither does aberrate or variate which has also been suggested. Perhaps abnormal is abstractly the best word, but this, too, has now unpleasant associations as any of the new words would soon have if generally adopted.

*Symbol-Psychology; A new interpretation of Race-Traditions*. By ADOLPH RÖDER. Harper & Bros., New York, 1903. pp. 204.

This, if we understand it aright, is a very unique book. It selects seven themes from folk-lore and presents a composite or comparative account of the main features of each, and then makes very bold suggestions as to what in the soul or in the history of nature or man in the past they symbolize. The seven themes he selects are the following: the twin-brother story; the man-animal story; the life-token; journeys and wanderings; the captive maiden; gods, heroes, dwarfs, and giants; the architecture of souls. The first question that naturally arises is, "Has the author really found typical story roots from the very many that might be selected, and especially, has he really found his way to the common centre or root?" This being granted, the far greater question of the soundness of his very bold suggestions as to interpretation may well give us pause.

*Allgemeine Psychologie*, von PAUL NATORP. N. G. Elwert, Marburg, 1904. pp. 63.

This professor of philosophy has favored us with an epitome of his own course of lectures designed, perhaps, primarily for his own students. He begins after the manner of his school with consciousness and the ego and its object, the division of phenomena into physical and psychic, and then discusses a few physiological conceptions like the nervous system, sense organs, etc., passes thence to the concepts, first time and space, after which he discusses association, apperception, attention, and finally ideas. He is in general true to the Herbartian compositions colored, however, by Lotze and Kant.

*The Direction of Hair in Animals and Man*, by WALTER KIDD. A. & C. Black, London, 1903. pp. 154.

The author seeks to co-ordinate the scattered facts of the direction of hair in the lower animals and man, to interpret most of them upon mechanical principles, and also to supply an answer to the question whether acquired characters can be inherited. He shows in general that the hair streams grow along lines of least resistance, gravity being a rather dominant factor. The author believes that he has demonstrated the fallacy of Weismannism by his studies. Next to gravity underlying and divergent muscular traction and pressure and lines of least resistance are the author's principles of explanation. That the author has explained his facts adequately no one, perhaps not himself, would claim, and it is we think, no less evident that he has been diverted into criticisms of Weismann which mar the unity of his work.

*Das Leben im Weltall*, von LUDWIG ZEHNDER. J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen, 1904. pp. 125.

This Professor of Physics in the University of München discusses atomism in general and its relations to ether, heat, sound and light. The second part is devoted to the building up of bodies, aggregate states, molecules, assimilation, fistella and adaptation. The author then treats the methods of life beginning with the simplest, including differentiation, plants and animals, psychic life, races and states. Lastly, the structure of the world, planet systems, comets and eternal circulation, somewhat in the sense of Plato's aeon theory, is discussed.

*Die Gesichtspunkte und die Tatsachen der psychophysischen Methodik*, von G. E. MUELLER. J. F. Bergmann, Wiesbaden, 1904. pp. 244.

We have here a masterly and perhaps almost epoch-making work, which is also most timely. We regret that our limitations prevent us from giving a more extended account. We can only name a few of the general topics treated to show the scope of the work. Judgments of various forms in experimental processes are first considered, and the necessity of absolute conscientiousness as well as of subjective and objective confirmation. The danger of half scientific processes is well stated. The choice of D's (= differences) and their series is dwelt upon. In the next chapter the determinations of thresholds and their variability are treated with various formulæ and their use, together with elimination of errors, fractioning, absolute and differential thresholds. The relation between S and h is given considerable attention. Next comes the element of absolute impression and all that it implies in the field of the various senses, especially in time; then the modes of treating the judgment numbers, the studies of distraction, average error, limitation, equivalent stimuli, differentiation, etc.